

ESTABLISHED 1881.

THIRTY DOLLARS  
PER ANNUM.

## Intimations

Hongkong, 8th February, 1899. [19



## To-day's Advertisements.

**BIJOU-THEATRE.**  
RECLAMATION GROUND, WEST POINT.  
THIRD WEEK! THIRD WEEK!!  
and Continued Phenomenal Success of Every-  
body's Favourites.  
**DARCS NEW MARIONETTES.**  
TO-NIGHT  
and  
EVERY EVENING,  
at 9 P.M.  
BLUE BEARD—The Demons' Cave.  
BLUE BEARD—The Fiery Dragons.  
BLUE BEARD—The Elephant Chariot.  
BLUE BEARD—Shacabal, the Dwarf.  
BLUE BEARD—The Blue Chamber.  
BLUE BEARD—Fatima and Sister Ann.  
BLUE BEARD—The Gruesome Skeletons.  
PRICES AS USUAL. PLAN at ROBINSON'S.  
SATURDAY, the 18th February,  
at 4 P.M.  
Fourth Grand Family Matinee.  
Look out for the  
"SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR."  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1899. [118a]

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction,  
to be held on the spot, on  
TUESDAY,  
the 21st day of February, 1899, at 11 A.M., are  
published for general information.  
By Command,  
T. SERCOMBE SMITH,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1899. [219a]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by  
Public Auction Sale to be held on Tuesday, the  
21st day of February, 1899, at 11 A.M., by Order  
of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots  
of CROWN LAND, at Mong Kok Tsui, Kowloon,  
in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term  
of 75 Years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.									
No. of Sale.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Content in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upper Price.				
1.	Mong Kok Tsui.	66 ft. by 66 ft.	4,356	60/0	60/0				
2.	Do.	66 ft. by 66 ft.	4,356	60/0	60/0				

## INSURANCE HOLIDAYS.

**HONGKONG RACES.**  
THE Undermentioned INSURANCE  
OFFICES will be CLOSED for the  
Transaction of Public Business, at 11.45 A.M.,  
on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,  
the 21st, 22nd and 23rd instants, respec-  
tively.  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,**  
General Agents.  
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LD.  
General Managers.  
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO.,  
LIMITED.  
W. J. SAUNDERS,  
Acting Secretary.  
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LD.  
W. H. PERCIVAL,  
Agent.  
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO., LD.  
W. H. RAY,  
Secretary.  
CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO.,  
LIMITED.  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.  
YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,  
LIMITED.  
GEO. L. TOMLIN,  
Acting Secretary.  
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.  
W. H. T. DAVIS,  
Local Manager.  
THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1899. [218a]

**THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH  
ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL  
MEETING of the National Bank of China,  
Limited, will be held at the BANK premises,  
Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on  
SATURDAY, the 11th March at Noon.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of  
Members of the Company will be CLOSED  
from the 25th day of February to 11th March,  
1899, both days inclusive.  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1899. [217a]

**THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-  
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW AND BIRKENHEAD.  
THE Company's Steamship

"MOYUNE"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees  
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods,  
are being landed at their risk into the Godowns  
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery  
may be obtained.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be  
sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before  
Noon on the 24th instants, or they will not be  
recognized.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to  
be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on SATURDAY, the 18th instants.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any  
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 24th  
instants, will be subject to rent.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
notice to the contrary be given before 2 P.M.,  
TODAY.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1899. [216a]

## Intimation.



**A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.**

**WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.**

ESTABLISHED 1841.

**PORTS**  
(For Invalids and General Use.)

B.—VINTAGE, superior quality,  
Red Capsule ..... \$14.40  
C.—FINE OLD VINTAGE, su-  
perior quality, Black  
Seal Capsule..... 16.20  
D.—VERY FINE OLD VINTAGE  
extra superior, Violet  
Capsule (Old Bottled) 20.40

Port after removal should be rested  
for a month before use. Wine re-  
quired for drinking at once should be  
ordered to be decanted at the Dis-  
pensary before being sent out.  
These Wines are too favourably  
known to need comment.

Sample bottles and smaller quanti-  
ties will be supplied at proportionate  
wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and  
Spirits to be genuine when bought  
direct from us in the Colony or from  
our authorised Agents at the Coast  
Ports.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,**  
**THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.**

**The Hongkong Telegraph**  
HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1899.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We are glad to see that the Honourable  
T. H. Whitehead intends to inaugurate a  
crusade against the insanitary state of the  
Colony, as evidenced by the two questions  
of which he gave notice at yesterday's Council  
Meeting, viz:—

**FLUSHING DRAINS AND WATERING ROADS.**  
Are the Government taking steps to provide  
for the flushing of the drains and sewers and  
the watering of the roads throughout the City  
by the construction of tanks along the upper  
level either for fresh or salt water, and if the  
latter for the construction of the necessary  
pumping stations?

**REFUSE DESTROYERS.**  
Are the Government taking any steps to in-  
troduce destructors for the disposal of the city  
refuse?

That the flushing of the drains of the Co-  
lony at all times requires attention goes  
without saying, and the fact of the "sepa-  
rate system" being adopted in Hongkong,  
by which special storm-water drains are pro-  
vided and none of the rain-water finds its  
way into the sewers to cleanse them, and  
carry off any accumulation of sediment that  
may collect in them, shows that it is not  
only during periods of drought that flushing  
is necessary. At present the drains appear  
to be in an exceedingly bad state, if one can  
judge from the stench to be met with in the  
vicinity of most of the traps, and the sooner  
some proper method of flushing is adopted  
the better it will be for the health of the  
Colony. If our water supply is insufficient  
to allow of an adequate amount being used  
to keep the drains in order it is high time  
that sea water was employed for the purpose  
and the stand about to be taken by Mr.  
WHITEHEAD deserves the unanimous sup-  
port of the community.

The second question of which the  
Honourable Member gave notice is certainly  
of equal importance. Some method of dis-  
posing of the city refuse is badly needed, as  
is only too well illustrated when bad  
weather interrupts the service of the refuse  
boats and heaps of garbage are allowed to  
collect in the town. We would also call  
the attention of Mr. WHITEHEAD to the  
dirty state of many of the lanes and  
alleys in the town, where filth of all  
descriptions is thrown out by the Chinese  
and allowed to fester and poison the at-  
mosphere for days, with apparently no attempt  
whatever on the part of the Sanitary authori-  
ties either to see that it is removed or to  
take steps to punish the perpetrators of the  
nuisances and prevent their recurrence. It  
is in these filthy slums and alleys that the  
plague and other filth diseases breed and  
until some proper system of supervision and  
periodical inspection is devised one cannot  
expect the Colony to be free of disease.  
The prosperity of the place depends upon  
the shipping trade and whenever the port  
is declared to be infected this trade  
is greatly disorganised by quarantine being  
imposed on arrivals from Hongkong at the  
different ports. Hence it is of the utmost  
importance that the town should be kept  
sweet and clean, which can never be done  
with the present inadequate system of su-  
pervision exercised by our sanitary authorities.  
Since the above was written we have received  
a letter calling attention to the refuse  
nuisance, which we publish in another  
column.

The Honourable C. P. CHATER's questions  
with reference to the Kowloon Extension

were most apposite, and it is interesting to  
note that land sales in the new territory  
have been forbidden, except at the risk of  
the parties concerned. This is practically  
the first place of information about the  
new territory that the Government  
have placed before the public and we  
hope that it may be regarded as a sign  
that we are no longer to be left entirely  
in the dark as to what has been or is being  
done with the lately acquired hinterland.  
The questions which the Honourable E. R.  
BRIDGES has notified his intention of put-  
ting at the next meeting of the Council will  
certainly be awaited with interest by the  
public and we hope that they will embrace  
the question of the continuance or otherwise  
of the Customs Blockade and the control of  
Kowloon City. It would also be interesting  
to learn what steps are to be taken for the  
proper policing of our new territory, and  
when the construction of roads is to be  
taken in hand.

## TELEGRAMS.

(By Telegraph.)

Special to the "Hongkong Telegraph."

THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, 14th February, 3.10 p.m.

ILOILO TAKEN.

Iloilo was taken by the Americans on Saturday afternoon. Only a slight resistance was made by the Philippines.

CONSULATES BURNED.

The Philippines burnt, the outskirts of the town and the British, American and German consulates.

Received at 2.30 p.m.

Issued at 5.30 p.m.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

M. ANDREE'S VOYAGE TO THE NORTH POLE.

LONDON, February 12th.

A circumstantial report is current that the remains of M. Andree and his comrades have been found beneath the balloon, in Northern Siberia.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

In spite of the Committee's rejection, the Chamber has adopted the Dreyfus Bill by 332 to 216.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN TREATY SIGNED.

President McKinley has signed the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

The United States Ambassador at Berlin has strongly protested against German conduct in Samoa. Herr von Bülow, speaking in the Reichstag, repudiated the designs on the Philippines which had been attributed to Germany. He said that the Philippines had received no kind of German support and believed that German and American interests would clash nowhere in future.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—On the 13th at 11.45 a.m. The barometer has risen in the Sea of Japan, fallen in S. China. Pressure is highest over Korea, and relatively low off the S. coast of China. Gradients moderate to rather steep with strong monsoon on the coast, slight with moderate monsoon in the N. part of the China Sea. FORECAST:—Fresh N.E. to E. winds; cloudy, some drizzling rain.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

DURING the week ended 11th February one case of puerperal fever and two cases of small-pox were reported in the Colony. One of the small-pox cases, from the City, terminated fatally.

The following is the Club team for the foot-ball match, H.K. F. C. v. V. R. C., to be played to-morrow afternoon at 4.30.—B. James, goal; H. Pinckney and T. H. Hornby, backs; R. Shewell, C. T. Kew and W. Armstrong, half-backs; H. W. Looker, A. R. Lowe, P. A. Cox, H. Hancock and I. D. Danby, forwards.

The General Agents of the Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Ltd., inform us that they have received a telegram from the mines stating that 385 tons of quartz from Great Eastern Mine was crushed yielding 288 ozs. The quartz from the Zulu Mine has not yet been crushed. Crushing will be recommenced at the earliest possible moment.

A KOWLOON compradore who had been previously fined for selling spirits to which more water than the quantity allowed by law had been added was severely dealt with by Commander Hastings at the Magistracy this morning, being fined \$200. Inspector Duncan visited his place on the 5th inst. and purchased a bottle of three star brandy for 75 cents. On the contents being analysed they were found to contain 10 per cent. excess of water.

A WOMAN living in a matchbox at Taihang appeared at the Magistracy this morning and told how early in the day ten men, some of whom carried weapons, broke into her dwelling and took away property valued at \$136. She reported the occurrence to the police, who accompanied her to different lodging houses in the city. She pointed out three men as being of the party of depredators, and they were formally charged this morning, but were remanded for a week.

THE following football matches have been arranged for the next few days:—

Thursday.—D. Co. R. W. Fusiliers v. Royal Engineers.

Saturday.—V. R. C. v. 25th Co., Eastern Divn., R.A.

Monday.—38 Co., Southern Divn., R.A. v. H.M.S. Centurion.

The above are Shield Competition ties.

On Monday next on the Military ground the R. W. Fusiliers will play the Hongkong Football Club.

## MR. J. J. FRANCOIS, Q.C., ON SPHERES OF INFLUENCE AND THE OPEN DOOR.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. J. J. Francois, Q.C., delivered a lecture before the Hongkong Odd Volumes Society, at the City Hall, on "Spheres of Influence and the Open Door." The public and the ladies of Hongkong had been invited to attend and readily availed themselves of the opportunity, the Chamber of Commerce room, in which the lecture was given, being too small to accommodate comfortably the very large audience, amongst whom were His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry Blake, and Sir John Carrington, the Hon. John Barrett, Commander Hastings and many ladies. The Chairman, Mr. T. Jackson, introduced the lecturer in a brief speech.

Mr. Francois in his opening remarks said the *Daily Press* of that morning had furnished him with an introduction. That paper emphasised the danger of using imperfectly understood catchphrases, as it termed "spheres of influence" and the "open door," by reference to an article in the *Times* of the 9th January. He did not think the illustration applied; the *Times*, he thought, had misused the phrases, though he might be mistaken in its statement of the circumstances as they existed at Shanghai. But undoubtedly the phrases were frequently misunderstood and misapplied, and as the subject matter in respect of which they were used and misunderstood and misapplied—our trade with China and England's position in China—was of the utmost importance to us and any mistake might have dangerous consequences, it was as well to try and clear up the misunderstanding and avoid the mistakes. This was the object of his lecture. He did not propose to tell them, as the *Daily Press* said, was his object, all about spheres of influence and the open door. The subject was much too wide. Neither could he narrowly define the terms; they were not capable as yet of accurate definition. They had only recently come into use, the open door quite recently and only in connection with China, spheres of influence of less recent date and in connection with Africa. They were of such recent date that no authority on international law had yet discussed or defined them. The things the phrases substantially represented had, at least, more or less existed, but the phrases themselves were new and applied to new circumstances. He proposed to deal first with the order of the two, "spheres of influence." He then proceeded to analyse the idea according to the dictionary meaning of the words, "sphere" being a circle, an area large or small, a field of action, and one of the meanings of "influence," according to a recent authority, being controlling or directing power not based on authority. He explained the meaning of the phrase as applied to the conditions they existed in Africa, namely, that two Powers, say England and France, having established themselves as neighbouring points on the coast, looked naturally to extending their jurisdiction to the hinterland, and in order to avoid collisions and for their mutual convenience they agreed that each should recognise certain areas as under the influence of the other, that was, that each Power in its own sphere should be free to do what it liked to the exclusion of all interference on the part of the other. The phrase, "sphere of influence," could not be applied to territories already in our possession or under our protection, but only to territories which were looked upon as spheres of future action and from which it was intended to exclude the influence of other Powers. This was illustrated by a reference to the case of Afghanistan, which was an independent kingdom, and recognised as such, but which had been twice if not thrice invaded by England to prevent its falling into Russian influence. The lecturer then passed on to consider the meaning of the phrase "open door" which he said was entirely commercial, as the phrase "sphere of influence" was wholly political. It had its origin in the phrase "the opening of China," with which all were familiar. Briefly referring to the history of foreign intercourse with China and Japan, he said the opening of China was almost exclusively the work of England, with some little assistance from France, but England had never sought to secure any exclusive advantages in China, but on the contrary had rendered all the assistance she could to other Powers in making their treaties, and these were in the main modelled on the treaties with England. All the advantages secured by England ensured to the benefit of others and under the favoured nation clause were shared in by all alike. But recently China had granted exclusive privileges to certain Powers in breach of her treaty engagements. Up to the time of the China-Japan war in 1894 England might have enforced the policy of the open door in China, not by using threats at Peking, which was of no use, but by warning other Powers, as in a recent case elsewhere, that any concession made to one Power would be regarded as an unfriendly act. Now the danger of this was that "spheres of influence" were being created which would be transformed into spheres of action and authority, the leases that had been acquired being converted into cessions of the leased territory. England therefore had to consider how her interests could best be preserved. It had been suggested to him only the previous day that there was no necessary contradiction between "spheres of influence" and the "open door." In England the door was open to all and foreigners could enter and buy land, open mines or engage in any form of industry. It might be that Powers that acquired territory in China would keep the door open as it was kept open in England, but he very much doubted it. He also expressed the opinion that the creation of "spheres of influence" presaged the disruption of the empire.

On the conclusion of the lecture, which was listened to most attentively by the audience, a vote of thanks to Mr. Francois was proposed by Mr. Cranville Sharp.

The motion was supported by Mr. T. Jackson, the Chairman, who said he believed that under Lord Salisbury the foreign policy of England had been conducted on principles of right and justice and that when we were considering our interests in the Far East we must remember that the home Government had a very wide horizon to scan. He thought that every one who had heard Mr. Francois's lecture would feel that he was much better informed on the subject than before.

The lecturer in acknowledging the vote of thanks, proposed a similar vote to the Chairman, which having been accorded, the meeting terminated.

**BLIND AND DUMB CHILDREN IN JAPAN.**

Investigations made by the Government show that the number of children of school age in the Empire at the end of 1897 was 7,730,441. Of this number 9,025 were blind or dumb, and only 187 of these were attending school. Out of the 9,025 there were 2,466 blind boys, 1,638 blind girls, 5 boys and 5 girls both blind and dumb, 2,721 dumb boys and 1,950 dumb girls. The blind children were most numerous in Niigata prefecture, where there were 183 blind boys and 123 blind girls. The number of dumb children was also highest in the same prefecture, the figures being 154 boys and 129 girls.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

## SPECIAL LICENSING SESSIONS.

A special session of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace was held in the Justices' Room at the Magistracy this morning for the purpose of considering the following applications:—

(1) Henry James Faunch for a Publican's licence to sell and retail intoxicating liquors on the premises situate at houses Nos. 38 and 39, Praya East, under the sign of "The Praya East Hotel."  
(2) James Dodd for the transfer of his Publican's licence to sell and retail intoxicating liquors on the premises situate at houses Nos. 92 and 94, Queen's Road West, under the sign of "The Western Hotel" to Hinrich Varrelmann.  
(3) George Leitch for the transfer of his Publican's licence to sell and retail intoxicating liquors on the premises situate at houses Nos. 138 and 139, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of "The Sing Hotel" to Frank Llewellyn Hazell.

The chair was occupied by Commander Hastings, Acting Police Magistrate, and there were also present the Hon. T. Sercombe Smith, Mr. J. Dyer Ball, Mr. D. Crawford, Mr. C. W. Duggan, Mr. W. M. B. Arthur, and Deputy Superintendent Baddeley.

Faunch was represented by Mr. Thompson, who said his client was a partner with Drews, the former licensee holder. Drews was now dead, and Faunch wished to carry on the business.

The application was granted, there being no police objection.

Mr. Hursthouse appeared for the applicant. He said his client was 43 years of age and had never held a license before. He had been to sea since 1873 and held a masters certificate since 1880. There were five certificates of good character, the most recent one being from Messrs. Sander, Wheeler and Co.

There was no police objection and the application was granted.

The third application was refused, there being a police objection.

Mr. Crawford remarked upon the great frequency of transfers.

Mr. Arthur said the applicant was very rarely the sole proprietor. These places were generally carried on by a syndicate. There were three or four interested parties generally.

Mr. Crawford mentioned the matter brought forward by him at the last quarterly meeting, when he spoke in favour of the Government amending the Ordinance so that no one should be allowed as quarantors who supplied the applicant with liquor, and gave notice of his intention to propose a resolution in regard to it at the next meeting.

The Hon. T. Sercombe Smith—I think we ought to have a better meeting than this before we discuss it; this is a special thing.

Mr. Crawford then gave formal notice that he would bring the matter up at the next meeting.

The proceedings then terminated.

## TRAINING NOTES.

Yesterday (Monday) morning, the ponies were mostly given trotting exercise or quarter and half mile sprints. Mr. Hopeful's Derby Griffin, was sent for a mile and a quarter which he accomplished in the splendid time of 2.51, his last quarter taking 31½ secs. and his last mile 2.12, finishing as strong as a lion. Mr. David's Dunrobin went over the same distance in 2.53, his last quarter being done in 34 seconds, a by no means bad performance. Mr. Glenday's Forest King sprinted for half a mile in 1.03, last quarter 29½ seconds, and the same owner's Derby crack Aberdeen took 1.06½ to cover the same distance, his last quarter also being done in 29½ seconds.

Glennora and Strathfield were the first to put in an appearance this (Tuesday) morning, and started half-a-mile in 32, 1.03, Glennora having finished the best of the pair. Mr. G. L. Ball's Tactica, Mr. Cox-up, and Mr. Kelly's subscription griffin Strider, Mr. Cumming up, galloped a mile in 34, 1.09, 1.41½, 2.16½. The old pony running away from the sub in the straight and beating him by half-a-dozen lengths. Forest is in splendid condition just now and if he can keep up his form for the next week, will be sure to render a good account of himself. Strider's training gallop have been consistently good, but I am afraid he is hardly showing that improvement which is always eagerly looked for on the eve of the races.

Grasshopper, Mr. Masters up, galloped the three quarter mile in 32½, 1.04 and 1.36, a performance that ought to place the "Wong-nich-chong" and "Flyaway Stakes" at his mercy. The Yellow Dwarf went a mile and a quarter in 36½, 1.12½, 1.48, 2.23 and 2.58, and is steadily improving. Yellow Dwarf, accompanied by Fontelle, galloped a mile in 35, 1.09½, 1.43 and 2.16, Yellow Dwarf, leaving his stable companion by over ten lengths.

Mr. Glenday's Aberdeen and Forest King went together for the mile and a quarter in 32½, 1.04, 1.38, 2.15 and 2.51. Forest King winning easily at the finish. This was a most disappointing gallop for the many supporters of Aberdeen, the pony was however rushed along so fast for the first three quarters that there was nothing left in him at the finish. Strathmore and Greff galloped one-and-a-half-miles. I regret that I did not catch their time as I am sure it was a good gallop; the last quarter only taking 32 seconds. Minstrel and Jim Crow, covered the three quarter mile in 1.41, last quarter 26 seconds. Minstrel galloped a mile in company, in 37, 1.12½, 1.48 and 2.20. Mr. John Peel's Derby griffin Succeeded, Mr. Master up, accompanied by Pine-apple galloped one and a quarter miles in 34, 1.08, 1.42, 2.16 and 2.49½, the griffin easily disposing of the old pony without being pushed. Mr. Buxey's Wild Rose galloped a clicking mile in 36, 1.12, 1.46 and 2.16½, Strathglaway covering the same distance in 44, 1.23½, 2.00 and 2.34.

February 14th, 1899.

## FOREIGN PRISONERS IN JAPAN.

The Osaka Prison Office has been busily engaged making preparations for the reception of foreign prisoners when the new Treaties come into operation. There are no cells, however, in the Osaka prison suitable for detaining foreign prisoners, and as the necessary alterations will entail considerable expenditure, the Government has agreed to grant a subsidy in aid to the districts of Hyogo, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Osaka. The expenditure required by the Osaka prison amounts to ¥2,000. As for food, foreign prisoners will be given if possible the same rations as those served out to Japanese, but in case of necessity, it is stated that European food will be given upon a certificate by the prison doctor.

This latter statement is not very satisfactory. What has been asked for all along is that the food given should be such as foreigners can eat from the very first. A foreign prisoner may possibly be brought very low before the doctor would think it necessary to order different food.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

## THE MARIONETTES.

Last night D'Arc's Marionettes gave another performance in their pretty little Bijou Theatre at West Point. The house was again crowded and the programme provided was excellent. The pantomime of "Blue Beard," which was produced for the first time, was carried through without a hitch, the scenery and dresses being all that could be desired. The harlequinade is as good as ever and has been added to by the introduction of "Joey and Cauliflower on the ran," which is a most amusing affair, particularly when the Policeman is obliged to halve himself in order to effect the arrest of the rascals. "Blue Beard" is to be repeated to-night and we can assure our readers that this very clever show is well worth a visit.

## PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE JAPANESE ARMY.

A section of the Progressives, who are advocating the reduction of the Army, propose to lay a petition before the Throne setting forth their reasons for this proposal. They intend to point out the hardship imposed on the farmers by the Land Tax Increase Bill and the dangerous condition of the State finances generally, which they claim can only be rectified by reducing the Army. Attempts will be made to induce members of the House of Peers who sympathise with this view to present a similar petition, and to bring pressure on their body to vote for a reduction of the Army when the Budget is under consideration.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

## THE HUG OF THE BEAR.

[BY MRS. ARCHIBALD LITTLE.]

Russian methods of diplomacy seem never to vary. First they stir up trouble, then they look for a favourable moment to intervene. One would almost think so clever a people would occasionally invent something different. But they never do. "Fishing in troubled water" is their idea. When all State secrets are disclosed, even Lord Salisbury's, then it will be known who caused the troubles in Armenia, over which a large portion of the English nation went wild without, as it seemed to lookers-on, accomplishing anything unless, as it seemed from afar, a continuation of those troubles. Then, too, it will be known whether it was not at Russia's instigation that after-plac in China had been given to Manchuria, an office race, incapable now of really controlling the Chinese. Hence troubles, and Russia's opportunity.

The attempt to pass off the deposition of the young Emperor, and the usurpation of the throne by his step-mother and adopted mother, concubine of a previous Emperor, and by some people in China said to be of Eurasian stock, has imposed upon the world. People in England do not realize that it is not simply a question of young Emperor or Dowager Empress, but a question of Chinese reform and the Chinese nation. Shall the will of the people be allowed to prevail, shall China be allowed—as Japan happily was allowed—to reconstitute herself, and become once more a powerful nation, and a strong bulwark against Russia? Or shall reigns of terrorism and corruption be continued, and peaceable, law-abiding millions of Chinese—including tens of thousands of young men with aspirations—remain paralyzed by the rule of a Manchuria tribe that has lost its manliness without gaining the commonest elements of European civilization, even a rudimentary idea of the laws of decency? May China develop herself? Or is she to be forced by European Powers with huge armaments into rebellions and revolutions further weakening—a prey for the nations, like Turkey?

People in England have got into the way of thinking of that "funny, funny Chinaman." They crowded round one of the most rapacious and corrupt of China's rapacious and corrupt Mandarins—Li Hung Chang. They were disgusted by having forced upon them some inkling of that great rough-freebooter's real nature. "Lie," they could manage; other Chinese names puzzle them, all so much alike, so difficult to remember, and often so comical sounding.

This is probably that blunts their sympathies, and prevents a great outburst of enthusiasm for Kwang-hsu, that young Emperor who has withstood the temptations of wine, women, and with his extraordinarily large and brilliant eyes and sad, gentle countenance, placed himself at the head of the party of progress, and inaugurated a long series of reforms in accordance with the wishes of the Chinese people. In England people often say we are deficient in great men at the present moment, the world generally we reproach with its lack of grandeur. Is it not possible we are looking for that impossible combination, the rough greatness and genius of a Bismarck combined with all the virtues and revealed to the world in the poetry of a Tennyson? For rough greatness and "rascality" there is the English people's old friend, Li. He is in no sense of the word a little man. But for



Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light  
For Passage, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 6th February, 1899. [1899]



## Intimations.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
MIKE MARU S. Kawamuro	Kobe and Yokohama	THURSDAY, 16th February, at 4 P.M.
TOSA MARU P. Goings	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANT- WERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, Colombo and Port Said.	THURSDAY, 16th February, at 4 P.M.
SAGAMI MARU I. Nagao	SHANGHAI, CHEMULPO, and NAGASAKI	FRIDAY, 17th February, at 4 P.M.
KAGOSHIMA MARU R. Nishino	SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and BOMBAY	TUESDAY, 21st February, at Noon.
KASUBA MARU E. W. Haswell	THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNS- VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	FRIDAY, 24th February, at 4 P.M.
HITACHI MARU C. Hillcock	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANT- WERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, Colombo and Port Said.	THURSDAY, 2nd March, at 4 P.M.

\* Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1899.

A. S. MIHARA,  
Manager.

Dr. KNORR'S

ANTIPYRINE

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"LION BRAND"

In Powder and Crystals, also in Drops of 5 grains, easily soluble in Water, Wine, &c.

FEVER, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

ARGONIN

(Registered Trade Mark)

SOLUBLE CASEIN-SILVER PREPARATION. Used in Gonorrhoea in 1 to 2 per cent. solutions possesses similar bactericidal action to silver nitrate, but is distinguished by complete absence of irritating properties.

It is requested that the directions on the boxes for making solutions shall be implicitly followed.

## CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT &amp; BANK CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

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CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,

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## Consignees.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SACHSEN."

THE above-named Steamer, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notices to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th instant, will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, and TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 26th instant, or they will not be recognized. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, FIUME, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"TRIESTE"

having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained. This vessel brings no Cargo.

From Trieste, ex S.S. *Amphitrite* transhipped at Bombay.

From Venice, ex S.S. *Maximiliano* and *Carlotto* transhipped at Trieste.

From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Melpomene* transhipped at Colombo.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 20th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 20th instant will be subject to sale.

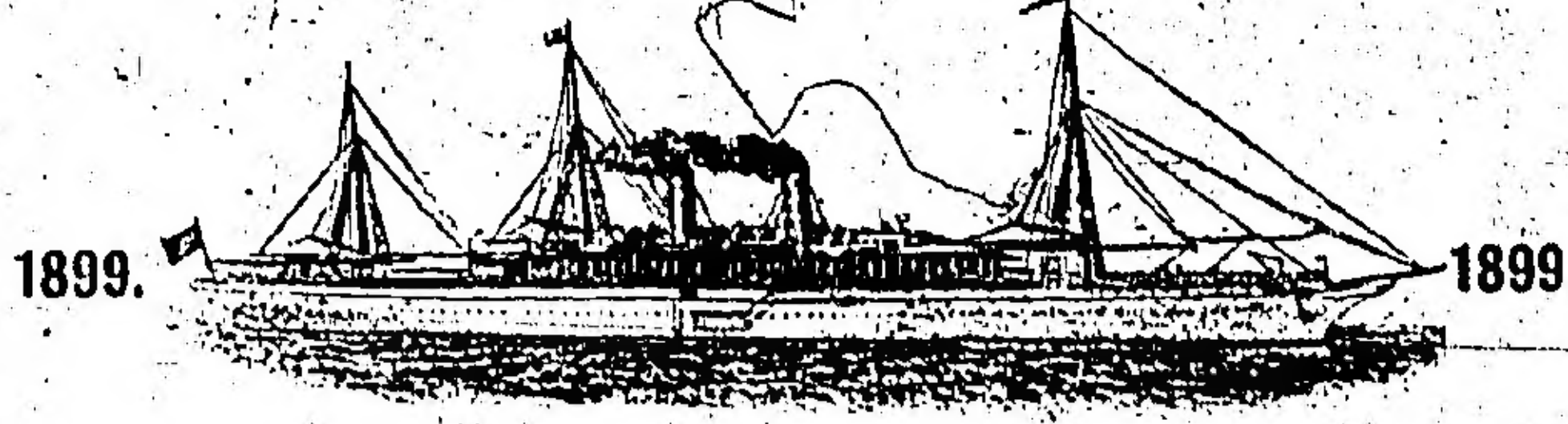
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1899.

## Mails.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 15th Feb., 1899.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Genl. A. Lee, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 15th Mar., 1899.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Anfibald, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 5th April, 1899.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS TO A WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal points, and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets at various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Paddy's Street.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1899.

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## NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

(Freight Service.)

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## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SERBIA	HAVRE, HAMBURG/BREMEN.	About 10th March.
Osternmann	(LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	March.
*SILESIA	HAVRE, HAMBURG/BREMEN.	About 15th March.
Behrens	(LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	March.
SUEVIA	HAVRE, HAMBURG/BREMEN.	About 22nd March.
Foerck	(LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	March.
WITTENBERG	HAVRE, HAMBURG/BREMEN.	About 30th March.
Madsen	(LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	March.
NURNBERG	HAVRE, HAMBURG/BREMEN.	About 8th April.
V. Binzer	(LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	April.

\* These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Calling at NAPLES for Passengers only, if sufficient inducement offers.

For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1899.

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